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Note by the Secretary-General

Contents

		Page
1.	Dhaka Ahsania Mission	2
2.	International Federation of Building and Wood Workers	4
3.	Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada	7
4.	Pathways to Peace	9
5.	Peace Child International	10
6.	Sawiris Foundation for Social Development	13

* Reports submitted by non-governmental organizations are issued without formal editing.

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1. Dhaka Ahsania Mission (Special; 1993)

I. Introduction

Dhaka Ahsania Mission (DAM) is a leading non-governmental organization (NGO) of Bangladesh established in 1958 with the motto "Divine and Humanitarian Services". The mission of DAM is to work with disadvantaged population groups/communities to establish a society free from poverty and to have an improved social, economic and spiritual life. It pursues a vision to create conditions for increased access of the target groups and the communities within which they live to public and private services and enhance the capacities of such communities to maximally utilize such services, particularly in four distinct areas: education, health, livelihood, and human rights and social justice. DAM expects that the synergistic impacts of all such interventions made under the four programmes will not only contribute to the improved living conditions of the poor, but also empower them to claim their rights and entitlements and gain access to resources and services provided by the public and private sector institutions. To support and implement the core programmes, DAM also has a number of support divisions which include Training and Material Development, Research and Evaluation, Human Resources and Management, Finance and Accounts, and Resource Mobilization. DAM has also established a number of educational as well as vocational institutes including a technical university, a cancer detection and treatment centre, rehabilitation centres for drug abuse and a shelter home for trafficking victims. DAM is also in the process of establishing a 500-bed cancer hospital of international standard in Bangladesh as part of its health sector programmes. DAM works closely with Governments, international development organizations and United Nations agencies and contributes significantly to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals.

II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or at Headquarters

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) conferences and meetings

2005: The Executive Director of DAM participated in the Strategic Meeting on Literacy Centre for Girls and Women in Tokyo, organized by UNESCO and the Asia/Pacific Cultural Centre for UNESCO (ACCU). He also participated in the Sub-Regional Strategic Planning Workshop for Developing Effective Partnerships for Life-skills Education Programmes in the Philippines, organized by UNESCO Bangkok.

2006: The DAM President participated in the editorial board meeting for the *EFA Global Monitoring Report* at UNESCO headquarters. Both the President and Executive Director of DAM participated in the Sub-Regional Workshop on Planning NGO Advocacy Strategy for Adult Literacy and Learning in Dhaka, organized by UNESCO Dhaka. The Executive Director participated as panel discussant in the UNESCO-Asia Pacific Educational Innovations for Development meeting in Bangkok. He also attended the Strategic Meeting on Literacy Centre for Girls and Women in Tokyo, organized by UNESCO and ACCU. The DAM Executive Director

joined the planning workshop for the Centre of Excellence candidates of the ACCU-UNESCO Asia-Pacific Education for Sustainable Development Programme in Japan.

2007: The DAM Training Director participated in the National Conference and Training Workshop on Innovation on Literacy Work in Egypt, organized by UNESCO Egypt. The DAM Executive Director attended the Workshop on Planning and Management of Literacy and Non-Formal Education and in the UNESCO expert mission for technical support for organizing a community learning centre in Morocco.

2008: The President of DAM attended the ninth meeting of the Working Group and the Coordination Group of the Collective Consultation of Non-Governmental Organizations/Education For All) at UNESCO headquarters. DAM contributed to the preparations of the National Literacy Action Plan of Afghanistan as a consultant of UNESCO in Kabul. The DAM Training Director participated in a training workshop on planning and management of community learning centres for NGOs in Cairo.

Other UNESCO-related activities

2005: DAM organized and conducted 13 training workshops on behalf of UNESCO Dhaka on capacity-building of NGOs in five key areas of literacy and continuing education.

2006: DAM organized a training workshop on planning and management of community learning centres.

2007: DAM organized and conducted 16 workshops on five key areas of literacy and non-formal education for capacity development of governmental and NGO managers, policymakers and other stakeholders on behalf of UNESCO Dhaka.

2008: DAM organized 10 training workshops on developing the competency of governmental and NGO managers for using information and communications technologies in literacy/skills training. DAM organized an advocacy workshop for the effective utilization of HIV/AIDS materials in non-formal education programmes for governmental and NGO personnel. DAM organized an experience-sharing workshop on preparing guidelines for training curricula and information and communications technologies materials for mainstreaming HIV/AIDS prevention in non-formal education programmes, Bangladesh. DAM also organized an advocacy seminar on prevention of HIV/AIDS through non-formal education.

In 2006 DAM also participated in the National Training Workshop on Islamic Education for Girls' and Women's Literacy at the Bangladesh National Commission for UNESCO, Dhaka. The DAM President and Chief Executive participated as a resource person in the Female Teachers' National Workshop on Literacy Methods Adequate for Girls and Women in Jakarta.

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

The President and Chief Executive of DAM attended the fiftieth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in Vienna in 2007. He also participated in the Regional Consultations Planning Meeting on Beyond 2008 — A Global NGO Forum on the Review of the United Nations General Assembly Special Session on Illicit

Drugs 1998-2008. In 2008, he participated in the meeting of the Vienna NGO Committee on Drugs "Beyond 2008" Forum in Vienna.

Activities in line with Millennium Development Goals

Goal 1 — Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger: microfinance programme through 27 branch offices covering 32,349 persons in 1,526 groups.

Goal 2 — Achieve universal primary education: 101,923 children enrolled in 3,750 non-formal child education centres; 4,827 tutors/teachers trained.

Goal 3 — Promote gender equality and empower women: for awareness development on prevention of trafficking of children and women, organized 13,569 courtyard meetings, 715 tea stall meetings, 62 social drama and 542 school-based campaigns.

Goal 7 — Ensure environmental sustainability: 32 community latrines installed, 100 school toilets installed/renovated, 851 tubewells supplied, 9,702 water option renovations (platform construction), 299,750 awareness-training courses, benefiting in total 2,341,549 people from 520,345 families. As part of disaster preparedness and risk reduction, 800 houses were built and 8,147 community volunteers trained, benefiting in total 400,000 people in the disaster-prone districts of Bangladesh.

2. International Federation of Building and Wood Workers (Special; 1997)

I. Introduction

Aims of the organization: The International Federation of Building and Wood Workers (BWI), located in Geneva, Switzerland, is a Global Union Federation which groups over 12 million members in 324 trade unions in 127 countries. The association is governed by Swiss law in accordance with the Swiss Civil Code (arts. 60-79) with the status of a "not-for-profit organization". Our Federation continues to unite and represent free and democratic unions with members in the building, building materials, wood, forestry and allied industries. During the 2005-2008 period, the Federation has continued to cooperate with the European Federation of Building and Wood Workers, the Nordic Federation of Building and Wood Workers, the International Trade Union Confederation and the Global Union Federations. It continues to be a member of the Global Union Conference, an officially recognized NGO for the building, wood, forestry and allied sectors within the International Labour Organization (ILO).

II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or at Headquarters

BWI carried out and participated in international conferences, seminars and meetings throughout the world. It was very much involved in ILO conferences, particularly in the discussions on the adoption by the International Labour Conference of a resolution on asbestos (June 2006), committing ILO to promote the elimination of the use of all forms of asbestos and asbestos-containing materials in all ILO member States, and to promote the identification and proper management of

all forms of asbestos in use. We have also worked closely with the World Health Organization, and the International Social Security Association to push forward action on the global asbestos ban. BWI also participated in the discussion of the survey on ILO Labour Clauses (Public Contracts) Convention, 1949 (No. 94) at the International Labour Conference in 2008.

We have been promoting a rights-based migration policy and campaigning for the ratification and implementation of ILO Conventions Nos. 97 and 143, and the revision of national labour laws to guarantee conformity with these standards. The past four years have been marked by positive social dialogue with several multinationals leading to a total of 14 international framework agreements and several have contributed to helping migrant workers since these agreements apply to all company operations, including subsidiaries, contractors, subcontractors, suppliers and joint ventures. In addition, we have encouraged affiliates from countries of origin and countries of destination to sign bilateral or multilateral agreements and exchange information to promote the rights of migrant workers and to organize them into trade unions. For instance, in March 2007, two affiliates signed a memorandum of understanding regarding migrant workers in Nepal: the Timber Employees Union Peninsular Malaysia, the union from the receiving country, Malaysia, and the Central Union of Painters, Plumbers, Electro and Construction Workers, the union from the sending country, Nepal. BWI also produced the Migrant Workers' Rights "Passport" which contains information pertaining to the rights of migrant workers in Hong Kong, Special Administrative Region of China, Malaysia, Bahrain and Taiwan, Province of China, as well as the fundamental international rights of migrant workers as outlined in the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and the ILO conventions. We have also been promoting decent work procurement policies with city mayors and local authorities through our campaign "Decent conditions for migrant workers building our cities!", calling on mayors to incorporate ILO core labour standards in their procurement policies and procedures.

BWI presented its strategy to the UN-HABITAT World Urban Forum, the International Organization for Migration seminar "Making labour migration work for development" (Geneva, 2007), an international conference on the rights of migrant workers in the Republic of Korea (2007), and the Global Forum on Migration and Development (2008).

BWI has been actively promoting the inclusion of human and trade union rights issues in public contracts with the multilateral development banks. In particular, BWI worked on the inclusion of new labour clauses in the Standard Bidding Documents used by the World Bank. BWI also worked on the development of International Finance Corporation Performance Standard 2, introduced in April 2006, and on the various sector-specific social performance standards. BWI was involved in high-level discussions with the Bank in January 2009, where officials confirmed that the new commitments will be introduced in July 2009. The World Bank has agreed that the rights to organize and to collective bargaining become mandatory on all Bank-funded infrastructure projects. The Bank has also agreed to make non-discrimination a binding rule for contractors bidding for Bank-funded projects.

Activities in support of global principles: The organization has been promoting sustainable development. For instance, our Global Wood and Forestry Programme

has been promoting the inclusion of human and trade union rights in forest certification for sustainable forest management, integrating environmental, economic and social concerns. With our affiliates, we have worked to get certification systems to fully cover basic issues like the right to organize, job security, wages, living and working conditions, and health and safety. As forestry certification schemes grow in importance, we have been pushing within the leading global systems as well as in national initiatives with the Forest Stewardship Council and the Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification, with the aim of including ILO core labour standards.

On climate change, BWI succeeded in including the issue of sustainable forest management with the International Trade Union Confederation at the United Nations conference in Bali, Indonesia, in 2007, and followed this up at the conference in Poznan, Poland. We also worked with the United Nations Forum on Forests. For instance, delegates at the sixth Forum agreed on four global objectives on forests focusing on the urgent priorities for the practical implementation of sustainable forest management. BWI participation contributed to awareness-raising of social aspects and the propagation of good practices where issues of decent working and living conditions of forest workers are concerned. BWI supported a recommendation to be tabled at the Economic and Social Council calling on the General Assembly to proclaim 2010 as the International Year of Forests.

BWI integrated women and gender concerns in all education and training activities, developed gender-sensitive training materials, and aimed for a minimum of 50 per cent women participants in all gender-fair training programmes and at least 30 per cent in all other programmes. BWI promoted the ratification and implementation of ILO Conventions Nos. 183 and 111 and the United Nations conventions concerning women.

Combating child labour is a key goal for BWI. We have put pressure on the Governments of their countries to ratify ILO Conventions Nos. 138 and 182, and to take steps to ensure their effective implementation. Our project in India remains unique in encompassing schooling, organizing, campaigning, adult workers and gender literacy programmes. BWI with Global Unions organized an international conference for child rights' organizers and campaigners in February 2008 in New Delhi. Over 250 delegates adopted action points to pull together organizations and social partners towards the common goal of the total elimination of child labour. BWI and its affiliates signed a historic agreement on child rights with the All India Brick and Tiles Manufacturers Federation, representing 35,000 brick kilns and 7 million workers. A charter of demands was submitted to the Prime Minister's Office by Anita Normark and affiliates.

BWI is an active defender of human and trade union rights. Most solidarity actions, as in the cases of Myanmar, Cambodia, Colombia, the Republic of Korea, Zimbabwe or the Islamic Republic of Iran, have reported the assassination or numerous arrests of trade unionists. BWI and the Geneva-based Global Union Federations have protested at these actions. BWI lodged complaints at ILO through the Committee on Freedom of Association, at the Human Rights Council in Geneva, and/or used the guidelines on multinationals to denounce cases at the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. BWI participated with the International Commission of Jurists in expert panels on "Corporate complicity in international crimes" and supported United Nations discussions on the

responsibilities of multinationals at meetings on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations to better understand the realities of business practices.

Trade union development projects were designed to achieve the strategic goals of promoting sustainable development and global standards and defending trade union rights. By the end of 2008, BWI had undertaken about 60 projects, with a total portfolio allocation of CHF 7 million. The projects improved the capacity of trade unions in collective bargaining, campaigns and education programmes. Affiliates conducted thousands of health and safety awareness seminars at worksites.

3. Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada (Special; 2005)

I. Introduction

Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada (LRWC) is a committee of lawyers dedicated to promoting the rule of law and human rights internationally by protecting human rights defenders and advocacy rights and by engaging in research and education relating to the rule of law and advocacy rights. Its mission has been and remains to: (a) campaign for human rights defenders whose rights, safety or independence are threatened because of their human rights advocacy; (b) produce legal analyses of national and international laws and standards relevant to advocacy rights and the rule of law; (c) work in cooperation with other NGOs; and (d) engage in human rights education and training and in law reform in areas related to the rule of law and advocacy rights. No changes have been made to the Constitution or by-laws of the organization since LRWC applied for special consultative status.

II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

Prior to 2007, members attended the annual Assembly of States Parties to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court in The Hague and followed the reports of the United Nations special rapporteurs with mandates relevant to the organization's work.

Human Rights Council: Since 2007, LRWC has participated in the work of the United Nations Human Rights Council. Representatives attended Council sessions and other meetings: (a) sixth session (2007) and seventh session (2008) in Geneva, where LRWC made or endorsed oral interventions by other NGOs and met with other NGOs and United Nations mandate holders; (b) special session on the food crisis (2008) in Geneva.

LRWC filed three reports for consideration by the Council: (a) written statement to the seventh session regarding the unlawful emergency measures imposed in Pakistan, initially endorsed by 16 NGOs representing thousands of lawyers around the world; (b) universal periodic review of China, which identified the absence of an independent Chinese judiciary and the lack of safeguards to protect the advocacy rights of lawyers and other human rights defenders; and (c) universal periodic review of Canada, regarding Canada's failure to prevent and punish violations of the internationally protected rights of Canadian citizen Omar Khadr and Canada's acquiescence to, and participation in, United States violations of those rights. LRWC answered the questionnaire regarding the draft declaration on human rights

education and training prepared by the Human Rights Council Advisory Committee following the adoption of Council resolution 6/9.

Human Rights Council: oral interventions: (a) the LRWC Executive Director made an oral intervention to the Human Rights Council on 8 March 2008 regarding the need for the Council to support the restoration of the judiciary and the Constitution in Pakistan; (b) LRWC endorsed or helped to draft oral interventions by the Asian Legal Resource Centre to the sixth session of the Council; the International Association of Democratic Lawyers, the Commission of the Churches on International Affairs of the World Council of Churches, the Asian Legal Resource Centre, the Asian Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Network and Nord-Sud XXI to the seventh session of the Council; the presentation of the Asian Legal Resource Centre to the seventh session of the Council; joint statement by the Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development (Forum-Asia), the Asian Legal Resource Centre, the Centre for Organization Research and Education, the International NGO Forum on Indonesian Development and Pax Romana.

Communications with Human Rights Council mandate holders: Made written presentations to, and met with, Human Rights Council mandate holders on issues involving violations of the rule of law or of advocacy rights including the Special Rapporteur on the question of torture, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on the situation of human rights defenders, the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers and assistants to the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights while countering terrorism.

Restrictions on participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council: LRWC is an independent NGO entirely run by volunteers and has no paid staff. Operating funds come from membership fees and donations from non-governmental donors. Attendance at meetings and conferences has been restricted by: (a) lack of funds; (b) inadequate notice of events; and (c) lack of opportunity to make a concrete contribution. LRWC has the expertise to contribute to initiatives, resolutions and declarations regarding human rights education and training, protection of advocacy rights and rule of law issues, such as adequate emergency measures monitoring, and would welcome opportunities. We are confident that our improved knowledge of, and more timely communications with, Economic and Social Council activities will enhance our future involvement with the United Nations.

Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or at Headquarters

LRWC has not undertaken any cooperative activities with United Nations specialized agencies because it focused on: (a) providing support to human rights defenders in over 60 countries through letters, reports, public statements and legal analyses; monitoring the safety and independence of human rights defenders; monitoring issues that impact on the rule of law or advocacy rights; conducting investigations and intervening in court or tribunal proceedings; (b) engaging in research and writing about rule of law and advocacy rights issues; (c) providing human rights education and training, for example, in 2005, delivering approximately 6,000 pounds of legal texts and law reports primarily in the areas of criminal and human rights law to the Freetown and Special Court law libraries of Sierra Leone and in 2008, presenting a series of free law lectures (in the classroom, online and in

podcasts) in cooperation with the University of British Columbia, titled "Global peace and justice: international human rights law".

Activities in line with Millennium Development Goals: LRWC indirectly contributed to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals of poverty eradication and environmental sustainability by providing necessary support to both individual human rights defenders and NGOs working on these issues or working to remedy conditions caused by poverty and environmentally non-sustainable practices.

4. Pathways to Peace (Special; 1989)

I. Introduction

Pathways to Peace (PTP) is an international peacebuilding, educational and consulting organization. The primary mission of PTP is to contribute to the evolving mission of the United Nations by expanding the substantive expression of "peace" and peacebuilding, and to build a Culture of Peace by uniting and enhancing the strengths of existing organizations and programmes, locally and globally.

Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary entities Commission on the Status of Women: attended the Commission annually. At the fifty-first session (2007), PTP co-sponsored the panel "Envisioning a fifth United Nations women's world conference". At the fifty-second session of the Commission (2008), PTP co-sponsored the panel "Millennium development strategies for gender balance".

II. Cooperation with United Nations bodies and specialized agencies

Department of Public Information: PTP attended weekly Department of Public Information NGO briefings. PTP co-sponsored and attended "The spirit of the United Nations: markings for the future" event on 24 October 2005, in celebration of the sixtieth anniversary of the United Nations and the centenary of the birth of Dag Hammarskjöld, at United Nations Headquarters in New York. PTP has contributed to planning for the International Day of Peace on 21 September of each year. In April 2005, the Under-Secretary-General of the Department of Public Information had invited PTP to join the Steering Group planning the observance and it took an active role which it has maintained in the years since. PTP co-organized the workshop "Two paths to a culture of peace: the International Day of Peace and nuclear disarmament" held on 7 September 2005 at United Nations Headquarters. In August 2007, Under-Secretary-General Kiyotaka Akasaka invited PTP to take part in the Department of Public Information's planning efforts for a vigil for the International Day of Peace in which 700 high school students connected via videoconference with young people in the Sudan and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Through its "We the Peoples" Initiative, PTP has submitted a report to the Secretary-General annually, synthesizing the peacebuilding activities of over 300 organizations using IDP as their focal point.

PTP has attended the annual Department of Public Information NGO conference in New York each year. At the 2005 conference, "Our challenge: voices for peace, partnership and renewal", the PTP President met with staff of the Office for the

Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. At the 2007 conference, "Climate change: how it impacts us all", PTP sponsored the workshop "Biodiversity and climate change: minimizing extinction".

PTP has been a strong voice in support of the creation of a United Nations peoples' parliamentary assembly. PTP co-founders attended the conference "Toward the creation of a United Nations peoples' parliamentary assembly" in San Francisco and the informal hearings of the General Assembly in New York to promote the assembly (2005).

PTP co-signed a letter submitted by the NGO Committee on Spirituality, Values and Global Concerns to the Secretary-General in September 2005 titled "An appeal to the United Nations: a call for spiritual empowerment". This letter encouraged the United Nations to further consider spiritual dimensions in its dealings with world bodies. A PTP representative attended that NGO Committee's general meeting in October 2005.

PTP co-sponsored the meeting "In observance of World Invocation Day: the festival of humanity and the festival of goodwill" at United Nations Headquarters in June 2006. This event brought together speakers and musicians for an afternoon of sacred music, meditation and discussion to honour the spiritual healing encouraged by World Invocation Day.

In March 2008, PTP co-signed an appeal submitted by the International Day of Peace NGO Committee to the Secretary-General encouraging him to invite religious leaders to support the International Day of Peace.

5. Peace Child International (Special; 1997)

Introduction: Peace Child International (PCI) remains committed to its mission of empowering young people by informing them of the challenges they face and enabling them to take action to address those challenges. In the past four years, we have conducted a successful Education for Sustainable Lifestyles programme for the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland including doing theatrical presentations, running workshops and encouraging individual students to sign up to sustainable lifestyle contracts and take personal responsibility for living lightly on the planet. The programme continues with "Be the Change Challenge" youth ambassadors presenting it in primary schools around the world. PCI has held two further editions of the World Youth Congress: in 2005 in Scotland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and in 2008 in Quebec City, Canada. The "Be the Change!" Youth-Led Development Action Programme has continued and prospered. We have tried to set out minimum standards for youth-led development by producing a step-by-step guide for beginners in the field: "Nothing for us Without Us"; an academic review of different approaches: "Youth-led Development — harnessing the energy of youth to make poverty history"; and "A Celebration of Youth-led Development", a digest of some of the most impressive success stories in the field.

Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations: For the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Human Development Report Office, PCI has produced youth-created summaries of the *Human Development*

Report 2006 on water, "Water Rights and Wrongs" and the *Human Development Report 2007/2008* on climate change, "Two Degrees".

The United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs agreed to organize a United Nations "Delivering as One" stand at our Fourth World Youth Congress in Canada. Additionally, the Department launched at the Congress its "Growing Together" booklet, an analysis of the work that each United Nations agency does with youth. This work complements our own, modelling the kind of analysis that PCI is now undertaking with all Government development ministries to identify how much of their annual budgets is invested in youth-led development, i.e. projects designed and delivered by young people under 25/30, and in youth training, job creation, sexual and reproductive health issues, etc. PCI is working to professionalize and provide an evidence base for discussions on the role of youth as an asset to development, both at our World Youth Congresses and at other gatherings.

Activities in line with Millennium Development Goals: As noted in our previous quadrennial report, the priorities identified by the youth delegates at our First World Youth Congress in Hawaii in 1999 were almost identical to the Millennium Development Goals agreed at the United Nations a year later in September 2000. Now, as we pass the midpoint of the Millennium Development Goal campaign, we still encourage efforts to help achieve the Goals. PCI is taking a lead, with CIVICUS and Stakeholder Forum, in planning the post-2015 programme. In particular, we are urging the United Nations and its Member States to involve local partners so that there is local ownership of future goals and that more goals actively engage young people.

Other activities: (a) World Youth Congress series: WYC-3 Scotland (2005). More than 600 participants from over 100 countries attended; travel scholarships were awarded to 170 young people from the Global South. The Congress delivered a policy document and step-by-step guide to the delivery of youth-led development, "Nothing for us Without Us", based on the experiences of many of the delegates; (b) WYC-4, Quebec City, Canada (2008). For the first time, the Congress included an International Youth Day. The delegates and thousands of young Canadians celebrated the day with a march through the city. A message was read out by United Nations Under-Secretary-General Sha Zukang on behalf of the Secretary-General. The Department of Economic and Social Affairs also launched the "Growing Together" booklet at the Congress; (c) Second European Youth Congress, Mürzzuschlag, Austria (2007). A panel discussion at the United Nations Office at Vienna with United Nations, Government and academic development experts was organized as part of the Congress; (d) Peace Child India: PC India runs summer camps for dalit youth, ex-offenders and ex-drug addicts, supports small business start-ups and horticultural activities. It completed the successful "Healthy Bodies, Healthy Minds" project, raising awareness of personal hygiene and health issues among slum-dwelling children. Also, it started a "Women and the law" project to help underprivileged women get support in obtaining legal advice and protection. The Children's Home for Children in Crisis, the Women's Hand-Made Paper Cooperative and the Immigrant Worker's Children-in-transit school continue to thrive. PC India also developed the concept of the Be the Change! Academy, part training centre, part business incubator, part social enterprise centre run by an international team of young people on the PCI headquarters model. We also received reports of activities from PCI partners in Peru, Kenya, Sierra Leone, Liberia,

Guinea, Argentina, Brazil and Mexico; (e) Be the Change! Youth-led Action for Sustainable Development: This remains PCI's core activity and has continued throughout the year with considerable success. PCI continues to achieve a 90 per cent success rate for its projects — well above the norm for the sector. A major breakthrough was to receive £20,000 from Lloyds TSB Foundation for 57 post-Congress action projects. In addition, PCI got support from the town of Mürzzuschlag and the Fred Foundation to fund 45 projects costing between $500 and $1,000. A further 40 projects were funded from our own resources. Sadly, we made no progress in attracting any Government funding for the Be the Change programme. Among Government development agencies, the lack of data on, the level of disinterest in, and institutional ignorance about the contribution that might be made by the 51 per cent of the world's population that is under 25 is quite extraordinary. Despite the World Bank's excellent *World Development Report 2007* on youth and development, which says that "there has never been a better time to invest in youth", and despite a resolution by the General Assembly extending the World Programme of Action for Youth (including language committing Member States to disaggregate data by age to enable us to identify data on youth), few Member States keep agencies engaged with the youth and development field. Perhaps our greatest success is that, encouraged by PCI, two United Nations agencies — the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and UN-HABITAT — have started their own youth and development initiatives. PCI welcomed these efforts and worked with them to ensure that they succeed, blazing a trail for youth and development that other Governments and agencies will follow; (f) European Union: seeking excellence in partnership at a local level: the booklet "Co-management — becoming equal partners", was designed as a step-by-step guide on how to achieve excellence in youth participation at a local level. It is a manifesto for institutions of all kinds on how to better work with, and draw benefit from, young people. The project allowed six high-quality practitioners in the field of youth participation from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, France, Austria, Hungary and Slovenia to share their experience, brainstorm on good, and less good, practices in the field, and conduct rigorous peer reviews of our work.

Publications: PCI continued its partnership with Banson publications to produce 16 issues of *Youth* magazine each year for the United Nations Environment Programme.

The 32-page booklet "Water rights and wrongs" followed up a previous successful volume; (b) *Sustainable Human Development*, a summary of the first 10 Human Development Reports; (c) "Two Degrees": following the success of the summary on water, PCI was invited to prepare a youth-created summary of the *Human Development Report 2007* on climate change and make short videos on the key messages; (d) Faith in Europe: this project saw young PCI affiliates canvassing the views of young Europeans in every European Union member State to see how faith and value systems affect young people's perceptions of the Union and its institutions. A 64-page guide to Europe, "European Union — encouraging understanding" was produced; (e) *Youth-led Development — Harnessing the energy of youth to make poverty history*: the most comprehensive analysis of the field published to date; (f) *Every Journey Matters*: this publication, sponsored by Transport for London, tells amusing stories of how children get to school in different countries around the world.

6. Sawiris Foundation for Social Development (Special; 2005)

I. Introduction

The mission and purpose of the Sawiris Foundation for Social Development (SFSD) is to promote social development through projects geared towards job creation, improved access to training and education, and funding micro- and small-scale enterprises.

Expanded areas of activity: In 2008, SFSD expanded its geographical coverage in Egypt, reaching communities in 20 governorates out of 29 nationwide. A substantial increase in funds was noted, from LE 60,705,000 in 2001-2007 to LE 201,275,000 in 2008, with a focus on microcredit projects, thus ensuring deeper commitment to social responsibility.

II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or Headquarters

SFSD, in collaboration with the National Council for Childhood and Motherhood, funded the building of schools based on the girls' school model piloted by UNICEF, an educational model tailored for socially and economically underprivileged communities (2003-ongoing).

Other activities: The Foundation's participation was limited in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies, conferences and other United Nations meetings during the reporting period. SFSD resources were focused on increasing technical support and project finance to its partners, as well as expanding national coverage: (a) "Enterprise solutions to poverty education", September 2008, Baku, an international summit on consolidating efforts to develop solutions to address the problem of worldwide youth unemployment. A visual presentation on the "Backward recruitment model" was given by the Executive Director; (b) "The Time is Now", September 2008, Vienna, at which the Foundation's Secretary-General presented "The rise of a new society"; (c) "Global vision: are we speaking the same language?", August 2008, Salzburg, Austria. The Foundation's Secretary-General participated in the deliberations; (d) "Developing leadership communication skills", November 2008, Boston, United States of America. The Foundation's Secretary-General participated in the deliberations.

Activities in line with Millennium Development Goals: (a) **Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger.** Target 2: Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people. **Actions**: (a) 100 home health-care providers were trained and employed; (b) 500 families benefited from home health care; (c) 64 counselling jobs were provided for university graduates; (d) 200 youth trained and employed according to market needs; (e) 200 youth were made aware of job market demands; (f) 460 technical school graduates were trained and employed; (g) 100 small start-ups of kiosks were supported; (h) 10,880 microcredit start-ups were funded; (b) **Goal 2**: **Achieve universal primary education.** Target 4: Ensure that children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling. **Actions**: (a) 6,000 schoolchildren were taught; (b) 400 school facilitators and supervisors were trained

and employed; (c) 47 training of trainers for capacity-building courses were held; (d) 201 schools were built; (e) 300 school nutritionists were trained; (f) nutrition was improved in 150 school canteens; (c) **Goal 4**: **Reduce child Mortality.** Target 1: Reduce by two thirds the under-five mortality rate. **Actions**: Co-funded 64 units for child cancer patients; (d) **Goal 6**: **Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases.** Target 3: Have halted and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other diseases. **Actions**: treated 140 hepatitis C patients; (e) **Goal 7**: **Ensure environmental sustainability.** Target 1: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources. **Actions**: (a) trained and employed 150 hospital toxic waste disposal supervisors and technicians; (b) trained 200 farmers on organic farming.